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THE WESTERN CITIZEN.

J. L. WALKER, & CO.
PUBLISHERS & PROPRIETORS.

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The Western Citizen is published weekly at \$2.50 per annum in advance. Single copies 5 cents. No subscription will be received for less than six months. Payment in advance.

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Having entered into partnership, will practice Medicine and Surgery in the town of Paris and surrounding country.

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Amongst the Ladies of Paris!

FOR they never fail to get good pictures of their little babies at

B. W. ROSE'S

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Sept. 8, 1865.

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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

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WE are now prepared to make Photographs of any size or style required, unsurpassed in finish and elegance by any.

Copies of old pictures taken and enlarged to any size.

Painting taken on rainy weather, equal to those taken in clear weather.

Photographs painted in water colors and India ink.

August 16, 1864.

CAUTIONER.

I WILL keep a register of my engagements at the Citizens Office. Persons desiring my services can there ascertain when I will be employed and can fix their rates accordingly.

S. M. HIBLER

LIVERY STABLE!

The undersigned has opened the Stable, formerly connected with Talbott's Hotel, on the

Corner of High and Church Streets,

In Paris, as a Livery Stable, where he is prepared to keep horses by day or week, on the most reasonable terms and pledges himself to give the best satisfaction. He will keep

HACKS, BUGGIES & SADDLE HORSES

FOR HIRE.

His vehicles are all in good order, and his horses of the right kind, and he is prepared to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

RODNEY BROOKINGS.

Oct. 6, 1865.

THREE JACKS

FOR SALE.

I HAVE three fine Jacks for sale, 3 and 4 years old, two of them over 15 hands high, black and well broke, the other grey, 14 1/2 hands high, two miles from Paris, Bourbon County, Ky., on Ford's mill road.

JAMES HALL.

Oct. 27-4m.

Annals and Albums.

Together with a number of other articles, just such as you need, to be had very cheap, at the

PARIS BOOK STORE.

President's Message.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate

and House of Representatives,

To express gratitude to God, in the name of the people, for the preservation of the United States, is my first duty in addressing you. Our thoughts next revert to the death of the late President, by an act of parietal violence. The grief of the nation is still fresh; it finds some solace in the consideration that he lived to enjoy the highest proof of its confidence by entering on the removed term of the Chief Magistracy, to which he had been elected; that he brought the civil war substantially to a close; that his loss was a great loss to the Union, and that foreign nations have rendered justice to his memory. This removal east upon me a heavier weight of care than ever devolved upon any one of his predecessors. To fulfill my trust I need the support and confidence of all who are associated with me in the various departments of Government, and the support and confidence of the people. There is but one way in which I can hope to gain their necessary aid; it is, to state with frankness the principles which guide my conduct, and their application to the present state of affairs. I will, I am sure, be able to do this, and in a great measure, depend on you and their individual approbation.

The United States of America was intended by its authors to last as long as the States themselves shall last.

"The Union shall be perpetual," are the words of the Constitution. To state a more perfect Union, by an ordinance of the people of the United States, is the declared purpose of the Declaration.

The hand of Divine Providence was never more plainly visible in the history of men than in the history of the United States. It is beyond comparison, the greatest event in American history; and it is not, of all events in modern times, the most pregnant with consequences for every people of the earth. The members of the Convention which prepared it, brought to their work the experience of the Confederation, of their several States, and of other Republican Governments; and new but they needed and they obtained a vision superior to experience. And when the voice of amendment is provided in the Constitution itself, so that its provisions can always be made to conform to the requirements of advancing civilization. No room is allowed even for the thought of a possibility of its coming to an end. And these powers of self preservation have always been asserted in their complete integrity by every patriotic Chief Magistrate—by Jefferson and Jackson, not less than by Washington and Madison. The parting advice of the Father of his Country, while yet President, to the people of the United States, was that "the free Constitution, which was the work of their hands, might be sacredly maintained," and the inaugural words of President Jefferson, held up "the preservation of the General Government, in its constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad." The Constitution is the work of the People of the United States; and it should be as indestructible as the people.

It is not strange that the framers of the Constitution, which had no model in the past, should not have fully comprehended the excellence of their own work. Fresh from a struggle against arbitrary power, many patriots suffered from harassing fears of an absorption of the State Governments by the General Government, and many from a dread that the States would break away from their orbits. But the very greatness of our country, should allay the apprehension of encroachments, by the General Government. The subjects that come unquestionably within its jurisdiction are so numerous, that it is not over material to refuse to be embarrassed by questions that lie beyond it. We do, otherwise, the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government would be choked with legislation, and the Government would be a mere machinery.

So that there is a greater temptation to exercise some of the functions of the General Government, through the States, than to trespass on their rightful sphere. The absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, was, at the beginning of the century, ordered by Jefferson "as the vital principle of republics," and the events of the last four years have established, we will hope forever, that there lies no appeal to force.

The maintenance of the Union brings with it "the support of the State Governments in all their rights," but it is not one of the rights of any State Government to renounce its own place in the Union, or to nullify the laws of the Union. The great liberty to be maintained in the discussion of the acts of the Federal Government; but there is no appeal from its laws, except to the various branches of that Government itself, or to the people, who grant to the members of the Legislative and of the Executive Departments no tenure but a limited one, and in that manner always retain the powers of redress.

"The sovereignty of the States," in the language of the Confederacy, and not the language of the Constitution. The latter contains the emphatic words, "The Constitution, and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereon," anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Certainly the Government of the United States is a limited Government, and so is every State Government, a limited Government. With us, this idea of limitation spreads through every form of administration, general, State and municipal, and rests on the great distinguishing principle of the recognition of the rights of man.

The ancient republics absorbed the individual in the State, prescribed his religion and controlled his activity. The American system rests on the assertion of the equal right of every man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; to freedom of conscience, to the culture and exercise of all his faculties. As a consequence the State Government is limited, as to the General Government, in the interest of the Union, as to the individual citizen in the interest of freedom.

States, with proper limitations of power, are essential to the existence of the Constitution of the United States. At the very commencement, when we assumed a place among the powers of the earth, the Declaration of Independence was adopted by States; so also were the Articles of Confederation; and when "the people of the United States" ordained and established the Constitution, it was the assent of the States, one by one, which gave it vitality.

In the event, too, of any amendment to the Constitution, the proposition of Congress needs the ratification of States. With a five government would be wanting. And, if we look beyond the limits of a Constitution to the character of our country, its capacity for comprehending within its jurisdiction a vast confederate empire is due to the system of States. The best security for the perpetual existence of the States is the "supreme authority" of the Constitution.

I have thus explained some of the mental relations of the Constitution to the States, because they uphold the principles by which the Constitution is sustained. It has been my steadfast object to escape from the sway of momentary passions, and to derive a lasting policy from the fundamental and unchanging principles of the Constitution.

I found the States suffering from the effects of a civil war; resistance to the General Government appeared to have exhausted itself. The United States had regained possession of their territory and their rights; but they were in the occupation of every State which had attempted to secede. Whether the territory within the limits of those States, which the held as conquered territory, under military authority emanating from the President as the head of the army, was the first question that presented itself for decision.

Now, military Governments, established for an indefinite period, would have offered no security for the early suppression of discontent; would have divided the people into the vanquished and the vanquisher; and would have envenomed hatred, rather than have restored affection. Once established, no promise limit to their continuance was conceivable. They would have occasioned an internal war, and a civil war.

Peaceful emigration to and from that portion of the country, and of the means that can be thought of for the restoration of harmony; and that, emigration would have been prevented, for why emigrate from abroad, what time citizens at home, would place him willingly and military rule? The chief persons who would have followed in the train of the army would have been dependent on the General Government, or men who expected profit from the miseries of their fellow citizens. The powers of patronage and rule which would have been exercised under the President, over a vast, and populous, and naturally wealthy region, are greater than, unless under extreme necessity, I should be willing to entrust to any one man; they are such as, for myself, I could never, upon no necessity of great emergency, consent to exercise. The will of such powers, if continued through a period of years, would have rendered the purity of the general Administration and the liberties of the States which remained loyal.

Besides, the policy of military rule over conquered territory would have invited the States whose inhabitants may have taken part in the rebellion, but by the act of those inhabitants, to secede from the Union. The theory is, that all rebellion is of secession, and, from the beginning, and so, the States cannot count on treason, nor screen the individual citizens who may have committed treason, nor may they make valid treaties or engage in lawful commerce with any foreign power. The States attempting to secede placed themselves in a condition where their vitality was impaired, but not extinguished; their functions suspended, but not destroyed.

But if any State neglects or refuses to perform its offices, there is the more need that the General Government should maintain all its authority, and, as soon as practicable, resume the exercise of all its functions. On this principle I have acted, and have gradually and quietly, and by almost imperceptible steps, sought to restore the rightful energy of the General Government and of the States. To that end, Provisional Governors have been appointed for the States, Conventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. At the same time, the Courts of the United States, as far as could be done, have been re-opened, so that the laws of the United States may be enforced through their agency. The blockade has been removed, and custom houses re-established in ports of entry, so that the revenue of the United States may be collected. The Postoffice Department renews its ceaseless activity, and the General Government is thereby enabled to communicate promptly with its officers and agents. The courts bring security to persons and property; the opening of the ports invites the restoration of industry and commerce; the postoffice renews the facilities of social intercourse and of business. And is it not happy for us all, that the restoration of each one of these functions of the General Government brings with it a blessing to the States over which they are extended? Is it not a sure promise of harmony and renewed attachment to the Union that, after all that has happened to the General Government, it is known only as a benefactor?

I know very well that this policy is attended with some risk; that for its success it requires at least the acquiescence of the States which it concerns; that it implies an invitation to those States, by renewing their allegiance to the United States, to resume their functions as States of the Union. But it is a risk that must be taken; in the choice of difficulties it is the smallest risk; and to diminish, if possible, to remove all danger, I have felt it incumbent on me to assert one other power of the General Government—the power of pardon. As no State can throw a defense over the crime of treason, the power of pardon is exclusively vested in the Executive Government of the United States. In exercising that power, I have taken every precaution to connect it with the clearest recognition of the binding force of the laws of the United States, and an acknowledgment of the great social change of condition, as to slavery, which has grown out of the war.

The next step which I have taken to restore the constitutional relations of the States has been an invitation to them to participate in the high office of amending the Constitution. Every patriot must wish for a general amnesty at the earliest epoch consistent with public safety. For this great end there is need of a concurrence of all opinions, and the spirit of mutual conciliation. All parties in the late terrible conflict must work together in harmony. It is not too much to ask, in the name of the whole people, that on the same side, the plan of restoration shall proceed in conformity with a willingness to cast the disorders of the past into oblivion, and that, on the other, the evidence of sincerity in the maintenance of the Union shall be beyond any doubt, by the ratification of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, which provides for the abolition of slavery forever within the limits of our country. So long as the adoption of this amendment is delayed, so long will doubt and jealousy and uncertainty prevail. For this measure which will silence the memory of the past, this is the measure which will most certainly call population, and capital, and security to those parts of the Union that need them most. Indeed, it is not too much to ask of the States which are now resuming their places in the family of the Union to give this pledge of perpetual loyalty and peace. Until it is done, the past, however much we may desire it, will not be forgotten. The adoption of the amendment renounces beyond all power of dispute, the removal of slavery, the element which has divided the country, and divided the country; it makes of us once more a united people, renewed and strengthened, bound more than ever to mutual affection and support.

The amendment to the Constitution, being adopted, it would remain for the States, whose powers have been so long in abeyance, to resume their places in the two branches of the National Legislature, and thereby complete the work of restoration. Herein is for you, fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives, to judge, for you for yourselves, of the elections, returns, and qualifications of your own members.

The full assertion of the powers of the General Government requires the holding of Circuit Courts of the United States within the States where their authority has been interrupted. In the present position of our public affairs, strong objections have been urged to holding those Courts in any of the States where rebellion has existed; and it was ascertained that the Circuit Court of the District of Virginia during the autumn or early winter, nor in Georgia should have been properly convened to consider and act on the whole subject. To your deliberations the restoration of this branch of the civil authority of the United States is therefore necessarily referred, with the hope that early provision will be made for the resumption of all its functions. It is manifest that treason, most malignant in character, has been committed. Persons who are charged with its commission should have had impartial trials in the highest civil tribunals of the country, in order that the Constitution and the laws may be fully vindicated; the truth is a crime, that treason should be punished as a crime, and the public peace should be secured, that the States which have been peacefully settled, finally and forever, that no State of its own will has the right to renounce its place in the Union.

The relations of the General Government toward the four millions of inhabitants whom the war has called into freedom, have engaged my most serious consideration. On the propriety of attempting to make the freedmen citizens by the proclamation of the executive I took for my counsel the Constitution itself, the interpretations of that instrument by its authors and their contemporaries, and recent legislation by Congress. When, at the first movement toward independence, the Congress of the United States instructed the several States to institute Governments of their own, they left each State to decide for itself the conditions for the enjoyment of the elective franchise. During the period of the Confederacy, there continued to exist a very great diversity in the qualifications of electors in the several States; and even within a State a distinction of qualifications prevailed with regard to the officers who were to be chosen. The Constitution of the United States recognizes these diversities when it enjoins that, in the choice of members of the House of Representatives of the United States, "the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for the State Legis-

lature." After the formation of the Constitution, it remained, as before, the uniform usage for each State to enlarge the body of its electors, according to its own judgment; and, under this system, one State after another has proceeded to increase the number of its electors, until now universal suffrage, or something very near it, is the general rule. So fixed was this reservation of power in the habits of the people, and so unquestioned has been the interpretation of the Constitution, that during the civil war the late President never harbored the purpose of disfranchising it and in the acts of Congress, during that period, nothing can be found, which, during the continuance of hostilities, much less after their close, would have sanctioned and departed by the Executive from a policy which has so uniformly obtained. Moreover, a concession of the elective franchise to the freedmen, by act of the President of the United States, must have been extended to all colored men, wherever found, and so must have established a change of suffrage in the Northern, Middle and Western States, not less than in the South and South-western. Such an act would have created a new class of voters, and would have been an assumption of power by the President which nothing in the Constitution or laws of the United States would have warranted.

On the other hand, every danger of conflict is avoided, when the settlement of the question is referred to the several States. They can, each for itself, decide on the measure, and whether it is to be adopted at once and absolutely, or introduced gradually, and with conditions. In my judgment, mainly virtues, if they show patience and moderation, will sooner obtain a partial franchise in the elective franchise through the States than through the General Government, even if it had the power to intervene. When the tumult of emotions that have been raised by the suddenness of the social change shall have subsided, it may prove that they will receive the kindest usage from some of those on whom they have heretofore most closely depended.

But while I have no doubt that now, after the close of the war, it is not competent for the General Government to extend the elective franchise in the several States, it is equally clear that good faith requires the security of the freedmen in their liberty and their property, their right to labor, and their right to claim the just return of their labor. I cannot too strongly urge a dispassionate treatment of this subject, which should be carefully avoided from any party strife. We must equally avoid any party suspicions of any natural impossibility for the two races to live side by side, in a state of mutual benefit and good will. The experiment involves us in inconsistency; let us, then, go and make that experiment in good faith, and not be too easily discouraged. The country is in need of labor, and the freedmen are in need of employment, culture and protection. While their right of voluntary migration and expatriation is not to be questioned, I would not advise their forced removal and colonization. Let us rather encourage them to honorable and useful industry, where it may be beneficial to themselves and to the country; and, instead of their being anticipated the certainty of failure, let there be nothing wanting to the fair trial of the experiment. The change in their condition is the substitution of labor by contract for the status of slavery. The freedmen cannot fairly be accused of unwillingness to work, so long as a doubt remains about his freedom of choice in his pursuit; and the certainty of his recovering his stipulated wages. In this interest of the employer and the employed coincide. The employer desires in his workman spirit and alacrity; and these can be permanently secured in no other way. And if the one ought to be able to enforce the contract, so ought the other. The public interest will be best promoted if the several States will provide adequate protection and remedies for the freedmen. Until this is in some way accomplished there is no chance for the advantageous use of their labor, and the black of ill success will not rest on them. I know that the stern philanthropy is earnest for the immediate realization of its most ardent aim, but time is always an element in reform. It is one of the greatest achievements to have brought four millions of people into freedom. The career of free industry must be fairly opened to them; and then their future prosperity and condition must, after all, rest mainly on themselves. If they fail, and so perish away, let us be careful that the failure shall not be attributable to any denial of justice. In all that relates to the destiny of the freedmen, we need not be too anxious to read the future; many incidents which from a speculative point of view, might raise alarm, will quietly settle themselves.

Now that slavery is at an end or near its end, the greatness of its evil, in the point of view of public economy, becomes more and more apparent. Slavery was essentially a monopoly of labor, and as such locked the States where it prevailed against the incoming of free industry. Where labor was mainly from the North, or from the most cultivated nations in Europe, from the sufferings that have attended them during the war, and the struggle, let us look away to the future, which is sure to be laden for them with greater prosperity than has ever before been known. The removal of the monopoly of slave labor is a pledge that those regions will be peopled by a numerous and enterprising population, which will vie with any in the Union in compactness, inventive genius, wealth and industry.

Our Government springs from and was made for the people—not the people for the Government. To them it owes allegiance; from them it must derive its courage, strength and wisdom. But, while the

Government is thus bound to defer to the people, from whom it derives its existence, it should, from the very consideration of its origin, be strong in its power of resistance to the establishment of inequalities. Monopolies, perpetuities and class legislation, contrary to the genius of free government, and ought not to be allowed. There is no room for favored classes or monopolies. The principle of our Government is that of equal laws and freedom of industry. Whenever monopoly attains a foothold, it is sure to be a source of danger, discord, and trouble. We shall not fulfill our duties as legislators by "accord[ing] special privileges to none. The government is subordinate to the people; but, as the agent and representative of the people, it must be held superior to monopolies, which, in themselves, ought never to be granted, and which, where they exist, must be subordinate and yield to the Government.

The Constitution confers on Congress the right to regulate commerce among the several States. It is of the first necessity, for the maintenance of the Union, that commerce should be free and unobstructed. No State can be justified in any device to tax the transit of travel and commerce between States. The position of many States is such that, if they were allowed to take advantages of it for purposes of local revenue, the commerce between States might be injuriously burdened, or even virtually prohibited. It is best, while the country is still young, and while the tendency to dangerous monopolies of this kind are still feeble, to use the power of Congress so as to prevent any such impediment to the free circulation of men and merchandise.

A tax on travel and merchandise, in their transit, constitutes one of the worst forms of monopoly, and the evil is increased if coupled with a denial of one country to the free circulation of commerce between the States ought to be sternly guarded against by appropriate legislation, within the limits of the Constitution.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior explains the condition of the public lands, the transactions of the Patent Office and the Pension Bureau, the management of our Indian affairs, the progress made in the construction of the Pacific Railroad, and furnishes information in reference to matters of local interest in the District of Columbia. It also presents evidence of the successful operation of the Homestead Act, under the provisions of which 1,460,533 acres of the public lands—more than one-fourth of the whole number of acres sold or otherwise disposed of during that period. It is estimated that the receipts derived from this source are sufficient to cover the expenses incident to the survey and disposal of the lands entered under this Act, and that payments in cash to the extent of from forty to fifty per cent. will be made by settlers, who may thus at any time acquire title before the expiration of the period at which it would otherwise vest. The homestead policy was established only after long and earnest resistance; experience proves its wisdom. The lands, in the hands of industrious settlers, whose labor creates wealth and contributes to the public resources, are worth more to the United States than if they had been reserved as a solitude for future purchasers.

The lamentable events of the last four years, and the sacrifices made by the gallant men of our Army and Navy, have swelled the records of the Pension Bureau to an unprecedented extent. On the 30th day of June last, the total number of pensioners was 85,986, requiring for their annual pay, exclusive of expenses, the sum of \$8,023,445. The number of applications that have been allowed since that date will require a large increase of that amount for the next fiscal year. The means for the payment of the stipends due, under existing laws, to the disabled soldiers and sailors, and to the families of such as have perished in the service of the country, will not doubt be cheerfully and promptly granted. A grateful people will not hesitate to sanction any measures having for their object the relief of soldiers, nurses and families made fatherless in the efforts to preserve our national existence.

The report of the Postmaster General presents an encouraging exhibit of the operations of the Postoffice Department during the year. The revenues of the past year from the loyal States alone exceeded the maximum annual receipts from all the States previous to the rebellion, in the sum of \$9,438,091; and the annual average increase of revenue during the last four years, compared with the revenues of the four years immediately preceding the rebellion, was \$3,533,845. The revenues of the last fiscal year amounted to \$14,568,158, and the expenditures to \$12,044,728, leaving a surplus of receipts over expenditures of \$2,523,430. Progress has been made in restoring the postal service in the Southern States. The views presented by the Postmaster General against the policy of granting subsidies to ocean mail ship lines, upon established routes, and in favor of continuing the present system, which limits the compensation for ocean service to the postage earnings, are recommended to the careful consideration of Congress.

It appears from the report of the Secretary of the Navy, that while, at the commencement of the present year, there were in commission 530 vessels of all classes and descriptions, armed with 3,000 guns and manned by 51,000 men, the number of vessels at present in commission is 117 with 850 guns and 12,128 men. By this prompt reduction of the naval forces the expenses of the Government have been largely diminished, and a number of vessels, purchased for naval purposes from the merchant marine, have been returned to the peaceful pursuits of commerce. Since the suppression of active hostilities our foreign squadrons have been re-established, and consist of vessels much more efficient than those employed on similar service previous to the rebellion. The suggestion for the enlargement of the Navy Yards, and especially for the establishment of one in fresh water for iron clad vessels, is deserving of consideration, as is also the recommendation for a different location and more ample grounds for the Naval Academy.

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The lamentable events of the last four years, and the sacrifices made by the gallant men of our Army and Navy, have swelled the records of the Pension Bureau to an unprecedented extent. On the 30th day of June last, the total number of pensioners was 85,986, requiring for their annual pay, exclusive of expenses, the sum of \$8,023,445. The number of applications that have been allowed since that date will require a large increase of that amount for the next fiscal year. The means for the payment of the stipends due, under existing laws, to the disabled soldiers and sailors, and to the families of such as have perished in the service of the country, will not doubt be cheerfully and promptly granted. A grateful people will not hesitate to sanction any measures having for their object the relief of soldiers, nurses and families made fatherless in the efforts to preserve our national existence.

The report of the Postmaster General presents an encouraging exhibit of the operations of the Postoffice Department during the year. The revenues of the past year from the loyal States alone exceeded the maximum annual receipts from all the States previous to the rebellion, in the sum of \$9,438,091; and the annual average increase of revenue during the last four years, compared with the revenues of the four years immediately preceding the rebellion, was \$3,533,845. The revenues of the last fiscal year amounted to \$14,568,158, and the expenditures to \$12,044,728, leaving a surplus of receipts over expenditures of \$2,523,430. Progress has been made in restoring the postal service in the Southern States. The views presented by the Postmaster General against the policy of granting subsidies to ocean mail ship lines, upon established routes, and in favor of continuing the present system, which limits the compensation for ocean service to the postage earnings, are recommended to the careful consideration of Congress.

It appears from the report of the Secretary of the Navy, that while, at the commencement of the present year, there were in commission 530 vessels of all classes and descriptions, armed with 3,000 guns and manned by 51,000 men, the number of vessels at present in commission is 117 with 850 guns and 12,128 men. By this prompt reduction of the naval forces the expenses of the Government have been largely diminished, and a number of vessels, purchased for naval purposes from the merchant marine, have been returned to the peaceful pursuits of commerce. Since the suppression of active hostilities our foreign squadrons have been re-established, and consist of vessels much more efficient than those employed on similar service previous to the rebellion. The suggestion for the enlargement of the Navy Yards, and especially for the establishment of one in fresh water for iron clad vessels, is deserving of consideration, as is also the recommendation for a different location and more ample grounds for the Naval Academy.

In the report of the Secretary of War, a general summary is given of the military campaigns of 1864 and 1865, ending in the suppression of armed resistance to the national authority in the insurgent States. The operations of the general administrative bureaus of the War Department during the past year are detailed, and an estimate made of the appropriations that will be required for military purposes in the fiscal year commencing the 30th of June, 1866. The national military force on the 1st of May, 1865, numbered 1,000,510 men. It is proposed to reduce the military establishment to a peace footing, comprising fifty thousand troops of all arms, organized so as to admit of an enlargement by filling up vacancies to eighty-two thousand, and six hundred, if the circumstances of the country should require an augmentation of the army. The volunteer force has already been reduced by the discharge from service of over eight hundred thousand troops, and the Department is proceeding rapidly in the work of further reduction. The war estimates are reduced from \$516,443,131 to \$33,514,461, which amount, in the opinion of the Department, is adequate for a peace establishment. The measures of retrenchment in each bureau and branch of the service exhibit a diligent economy worthy of commendation. Reference is also made in the report to the necessity of providing for a uniform militia system and to the propriety of making suitable provision for wounded and disabled soldiers and sailors.

The revenue system of the country is a subject of vital interest to its honor and prosperity, and should command the earnest consideration of Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury will lay before you a full and detailed report of the receipts and disbursements of the last fiscal year, of the first quarter of the present fiscal year, of the probable receipts and expenditures for the other three quarters, and the estimates for the year following the 20th of June, 1866. I might content myself with a reference to that report, in which you will find all the information required for your deliberations and decisions. But the paramount importance of the subject so presses itself on my own mind that I cannot but lay before you my views of the measures which are required for the good character, and, I might almost say, for the existence of this people. The life of a republic lies certainly in the energy, virtue, and intelligence of its citizens; but it is equally true that a good revenue system is the life of an organized government. I meet you at a time when the nation has voluntarily burdened itself with debt unprecedented in our annals. Vast as its amount, it fades away into nothing when compared with

burden of taxation, while in our im-
posed system, through means of which in-
creased vitality is incidentally imparted to all
the industrial interests of the nation, the duties
should be so adjusted as to fall most heav-
ily on articles of luxury, leaving the neces-
saries of life as free from taxation as the
absolute wants of the Government econo-
mically administered, will justify. No fa-
vored class should demand freedom from
assessment, and the taxes should be so dis-
tributed as not to fall unduly on the poor,
but rather on the accumulated wealth of
the country. We should look at the na-
tional debt just as it is—not as a national
burden, but as a heavy burden on the in-
dustrious of the country, to be discharged
without necessary delay.

It is estimated by the Secretary of the
Treasury that the expenditures for the fiscal
year ending the 30th of June, 1866, will
exceed the receipts \$112,104,947. It is
estimated, however, to state that it is also
estimated that the revenue for the year end-
ing the 30th of June, 1867, will exceed the
expenditures in the sum of \$111,682,818.
This amount, or so much as may be
deemed sufficient for the purpose, may be
applied to the reduction of the public debt,
which, on the 31st day of October, 1865,
was \$2,740,864,750. Every reduction
will diminish the total amount of interest
to be paid, and so enlarge the means of still
further reductions, until the whole shall be
liquidated, and this, as will be seen, from
the estimates of the Secretary of the Treas-
ury, may be accomplished by annual pay-
ments, even within a period not exceeding
thirty years. I have faith that we shall do
all this within a reasonable time; that, as
we have amazed the world by the suppression
of a civil war which was thought to be
beyond the control of any Government, so
we shall equally show the superiority of our
institutions by the prompt and faithful dis-
charge of our national obligations.

The Department of Agriculture, under
its present direction, is accomplishing much
in developing and utilizing the vast agri-
cultural capabilities of the country, and for
information respecting the details of its
management reference is made to the annual
report of the Commissioner.

I have dwelt thus fully on our domestic
affairs, because of their transcendent im-
portance. Under any circumstances, our great
extent of territory and variety of climate,
producing almost everything that is neces-
sary for the wants, and even the comforts of
man, make us singularly independent of
the varying policy of foreign powers, and
protect us against every temptation to "en-
tangling alliances, while at the present mo-
ment the re-establishment of harmony, and
the strength that comes from harmony, will
be our best security against "nations who
feel power and forget right." For myself,
it has been and it will be my constant aim
to promote peace and amity with all for-
eign nations and powers; and I have every
reason to believe that they all, without ex-
ception, are animated by the same disposi-
tion. Our relations with the Emperor of
China, so recent in their origin, are most
friendly. Our commerce with his domi-
nions is receiving new developments; and it
is very pleasing to find that the Govern-
ment of that great Empire manifests satis-
faction with our policy, and reposes just
confidence in the fairness which marks our
intercourse. The unbroken harmony be-
tween the United States and the Emperor
of Russia is receiving a new support from
an enterprise designed to carry telegraphic
lines across the continent of Asia, through
his dominions, and so to connect us with
all Europe by a new channel of intercourse.
Our commerce with S. America is about
to receive encouragement by a direct line of
mail steamships, to the rising Empire of
Brazil. The distinguished party of men of
science, who have recently left our country
to make a scientific exploration of the nat-
ural history and rivers and mountains
ranges of that region, have received from
the Emperor that generous welcome which
was to have been expected from his con-
stant friendship for the United States, and
his well known zeal in promoting the ad-
vancement of knowledge. A hope is en-
tertained that our commerce with the rich
and populous countries that border the
Mediterranean sea may be largely increased.
Nothing will be wanting, on the part of
this Government, to extend the protection
of our flag over the enterprise of our fellow
citizens. We receive from the Powers in
that region assurances of good will; and it
is worthy of note that a special envoy has
brought us messages of condolence on the
death of our late Chief Magistrate from the
King of Tunis, whose rule includes the old
dominions of Carthage, on the African coast.

Our domestic contest, now happily en-
ded, has left some traces in our relation
with one at least of the great maritime
Powers. The formal accordance of belliger-
ent rights to the insurgent States was un-
precedented, and has not been justified by
the issue. But in the systems of neutral-
ity pursued by the Powers which made that
concession, there was a marked difference.
The materials of war for the insurgent
States were furnished in a great measure,
from the workshops of Great Britain; and
British ships, manned by British subjects,
and prepared for receiving British armaments,
sailed from the ports of Great Britain to
the shelter of a commission from the
insurgent States. These ships, having once
entered them in every port of the world, to
sell, and so to renew their depredations.
The consequences of this conduct were most
injurious to the States in rebellion, in-
creasing their desolation and misery by
the prolongation of our civil contest. It had,
however, the effect, to a great extent, to
drive the American flag from the sea, and
to transform much of our shipping and our
commerce to the very power whose subjects
had created the necessity for such a change.
These events took place before I was called
to the administration of the Government.
The sincere desire for peace by which I am
animated led me to approve the proposal,
already made, to submit the questions
which had thus arisen between the countries
to arbitration. These questions are of such
importance that they must have commanded
the attention of the great Powers, and so
intervened with the peace and interests
of every one of them as to have framed an
impartial decision. I regret to inform you
that Great Britain declined the arbitra-
ment; but, on the other hand, invited us to
the formation of a joint commission to set-
tle mutual claims between the two coun-
tries, from which those for the depredations
before mentioned should be excluded. The
proposition, in that very unsatisfactory
form, has been declined.

The United States did not present the
subject as an impeachment of the good
faith of a Power which was professing the
most friendly dispositions, but as involv-
ing questions of public law, of which the

entirement is essential to the peace of na-
tions; and, though pecuniary reparation to
their injured citizens would have followed
incidentally on a decision against Great
Britain, such compensation was not their
primary object. They had a higher mo-
tive, and it was in the interests of peace and
justice to establish important principles of
international law. The correspondence
will be placed before you. The ground on
which the British Minister rests his justifi-
cation, substantially, that the municipal
law of a nation, and the domestic inter-
pretations of that law, are the measure of its
duties as a nation; and I feel bound to de-
clare my opinion, before you and before the
world, that that justification cannot be sus-
tained before the tribunal of nations. At
the same time I do not advise to any pre-
sented attempt at redress by acts of legisla-
tion. For the future, friendship between the
two countries must rest on the basis of mutual
justice.

From the moment of the establishment
of our free Constitution, the civilized world
has been convulsed by revolutions in the
interests of democracy or of monarchy; but
through all those revolutions the United
States have wisely and firmly refused to
become propagandists of republicanism. It
is the only government suited to our
conditions, and we have never sought to im-
pose it on others; and we have consistently
followed the advice of Washington to
recommend it only by the careful preserva-
tion and prudent use of the blessing. Dur-
ing all the intervening period the policy of
European powers, and of the United States
has, on the whole, been harmonious. Twice,
indeed, rumors of the invasion of
some parts of America, in the interest of
monarchy, have prevailed; twice my pre-
decessors have had occasion to announce the
views of this nation in respect to such in-
terference. On both occasions the remon-
strance of the United States was respected,
from a deep conviction, on the part of Eu-
ropean Governments, that the system of
non-interference and mutual abstinence
from propagandism was the true rule for
the two hemispheres. Since those times
we have advanced in wealth and power;
but we retain the same purpose to leave the
nations of Europe to choose their own
systems and form their own systems of
government. This consistent moderation may
justly demand a corresponding moderation.

We should regard it as a great calamity
to ourselves, to the cause of good govern-
ment, and to the peace of the world, should
any European Power challenge the Ameri-
can people, as it were, to the defense of
Republicanism against foreign interference.
We cannot force and are unwilling to
consider what opportunities might present
themselves—what combinations might offer
to protect ourselves against designs in-
flicted to our form of Government. The
United States desire to act in the future as
they have ever acted heretofore; they never
will be driven from that course but by the
aggression of European Powers; and we
rely on the wisdom and justice of those
Powers to respect the system of non-inter-
ference which has so long been sanctioned
by time, and which, by its good results, has
approved itself to both continents.

The correspondence between the United
States and France, in reference to ques-
tions which have become subjects of discus-
sion between the two Governments, will, at
a proper time, be laid before Congress.
When on the organization of our Govern-
ment, under the Constitution, the Presi-
dent of the United States delivered his in-
augural address to the two Houses of Con-
gress, he said to them, and through them
to the country and to mankind, that "the
preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and
the destiny of the republican model of Gov-
ernment are justly considered as deeply,
perhaps as finally staked on the experiment
intrusted to the American people." And
the House of Representatives answered
Washington by the voice of Madison: "We
adore the invisible hand which has led the
American people, through so many diffi-
culties, to cherish a conscious responsibility
for the destiny of republican liberty." More
than seventy-six years have glided
away since these words were spoken; the
United States have passed through severer
trials than were foreseen; and now, at this
new epoch in our existence as one nation,
with our Union purified by sorrows, and
strengthened by conflict, and established by
the virtue of the people, the greatness of
the occasion invites us once more to repeat,
with solemnity, the pledges of our fathers
to hold ourselves answerable before our fel-
low men for the success of the republican
form of government. Experience has proved
its efficiency in peace and in war; it has
vindicated its authority through dangers,
and afflictions, and sudden and terrible
emergencies, which would have crushed any
system that had been less firmly fixed in
the hearts of the people. At the inaugura-
tion of Washington the foreign relations of
the country were few, and its trade was
repressed by hostile regulations; now all the
civilized nations of the globe welcome our
commerce, and their Governments profess
toward us amity. Then our country felt
its way hesitatingly along an untried path,
with States so little bound together by rap-
id means of communication as to be hardly
known to one another, and with historic
traditions extending over very few years;
now, intercommunication between the States is swift
and intimate; the experience of centuries has
been crowded into a few generations, and
has created an intense, indestructible national-
ity. Then our jurisdiction did not reach
beyond the inconvenient boundaries of the
territory which had achieved independence;
now, through cessions of lands, first col-
onized by Spain and France the country has
acquired a more complex character, and has
for its natural limits the chain of Lakes,
the Gulf of Mexico, and on the east and west
the two great oceans. Other nations were
wasted by civil wars for ages before they
could establish for themselves the necessary
degree of unity; the latest conviction that
our form of government is the best ever
known to the world, has enabled us to
emerge from civil war within four years,
with a complete vindication of the constitu-
tional authority of the General Government
unimpaired. The throngs of emigrants
that crowd to our shores are witnesses
of the confidence of all people in our
 permanence. Here is the great land of
free labor, where industry is blessed with
unexampled rewards, and the bread of the
workman is sweetened by the conscious-
ness that the cause of the country "is his
own cause," his own safety, his own dignity.
Here every one enjoys the free use of his
faculties, and the choice of activity as a
natural right. Here, under the combined
influence of a fruitful soil, genial climates,
and happy institutions, population has in-
creased fifteen-fold within a century. Here,
through the easy developments of boundless
resources, wealth has increased with two-
fold greater rapidity than numbers, so that

we have become secure against the financial
vicissitudes of other countries, and, alike in
business and in opinion, are self-centred
and truly independent. Here more and
more care is given to provide education for
every one born on our soil. Here religion,
released from political connection with the
civil government, refuses to subserve the
craft of statesmen, and becomes in its inde-
pendence the spiritual life of the people.
Here toleration is extended to every opinion,
in the quiet certainty that truth needs only
a fair field to secure the victory. Here the
human mind goes forth unshackled in the
pursuit of science, to collect stores of
knowledge and acquire an ever increasing
mastery over the forces of nature. Here
the natural domain is offered and held in
millions of separate freeholders, so that our
fellow-citizens, beyond the occupants of any
other part of the earth, constitute in reality
a people. Here exists the democratic form
of government; and that form of govern-
ment, by the confession of European states-
men, "gives a power of which no other
form is capable, because it incorporates
every man with the State, and arouses ev-
ery thing that belongs to the soul."

Where, in past history, does a parallel
exist to the public happiness which is
within the reach of the people of the United
States? Where, in any part of the globe,
can institutions be found so suited to their
habits or so entitled to their love as their
own free Constitution? Every one of them,
then, in whatever part of the land he has
his home, must wish its perpetuity. Who
of them will not acknowledge in the words
of Washington, that "every step by which
the people of the United States have ad-
vanced to the character of an independent
nation, seems to have been distinguished by
some token of Providential agency?" Who
will not join with me in the prayer that
the invisible hand which "has led us
through the clouds, that gloomed around
our path, will so guide us onward to a per-
fect restoration of internal affection, that
we of this day may be able to transmit our
great inheritance, of State Governments in
all their rights, of the General Government
in its whole constitutional vigor, to our
posterity, and they to theirs through count-
less generations?"

ANDREW JOHNSON.
Washington, December 4, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A Card to Invalids.

A Clergyman, while residing in South Ameri-
ca as a missionary, discovered a safe and
simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness,
Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal
Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought
on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers
have been cured by this noble remedy. I am
frankly desirous to be the afflicted and unfor-
tunate, I will send the recipe for preparing
and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope,
to any one who needs it. Free of Charge.
Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed
to yourself.

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
STATION D, BIBLE HOUSE,
New York City.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

THE undersigned having entered into co-part-
nership in the

LUMBER BUSINESS,

Respectfully inform the public that we will keep
constantly on hand for sale all kinds of

Rough & Dressed Lumber,

SHINGLES,

FLOORING, SASH, BLINDS,

DOORS, LATHS,

GATE LUMBER,

Weather-Boarding, &c., &c.,

Please call and examine our stock before pur-
chasing elsewhere.

YARD NEAR FREIGHT DEPOT.

TERMS CASH.

Dec 8-65. TAYLOR & STUART.

GREAT CHANCE

—FOR—

AGENTS.

What the People want:

THE

STANDARD

HISTORY OF THE WAR,

Complete in one very large Volume of over
1,000 Pages.

This work has no rival as a candid, lucid, com-
plete, authentic, and reliable history of the "great
conflict." It contains reading matter equal to
three large royal octavo volumes, splendidly il-
lustrated with over 150 fine portraits of Generals,
battle scenes, maps and diagrams.

Returned disabled officers, and soldiers, and
energetic young men in want of profitable employ-
ment will find this a rare chance to make money.
We have Agents clearing \$250 per month, which
we will move to any doubting applicant, for
proof of the above send for circulars and see our
terms. Address, JONES BROS. & CO.,
148 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O.
Nov 17-65.

For Sale.

A GOOD Farm of 106 1/2 Acres of Land, ad-
joining the turnpike at Cooper's Run meet-
ing house. It is first-rate land, well improved,
and in good order, all the tillable land, has been
rested and is now ready to be worked. There
is 35 or 40 acres of timber, an apple orchard just
beginning to bear, and a never failing spring
of water.

This is a part of the farm of the late Major
Bacon. It is 2 1/2 miles from Paris, and on a
good turnpike road, and will certainly be sold.
Any person wishing to see the farm, can call
upon Mr. Ammerman on the premises.

C. S. BRENT.

Dec 1-65.

FOR SALE.

A No. 1 Steam Flouring Mill,

3 RUN OF 4 FOOT BURRS,

WITH all the latest improvements in good or-
der, now running and doing a good busi-
ness. Also, a No. 1

STEAM DISTILLERY,

Of 200 bushels capacity, the machinery—Copper
and Brass Works—of the best quality and in good
order. Pens for 1,000 Hogs, Malt House, Grain
House, Boarding House, Office, &c. Together
with 85 acres of land, situated 1 1/2 mile north of
Paris, Ill.

For further particulars, address
JAS. D. STURTELL,
Paris, Edgar Co., Illinois.

Nov 17-65.

RIGHT OPPOSITE THE PARIS HOTEL.

THE

GLORIOUS OLD TIME

IS

COMING AGAIN!

CHRISTMAS

—OR—

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

TOYS FOR THE MILLIONS!!

Unprecedented Stock

—OF—

HOLIDAY GOODS!

THE STORE

IS

JAMMED FULL.

OLD NEWHOFF

Is there Himself.

BRING IN YOUR CHILDREN!

Sweethearts, Come in

AND

BUY A PRESENT!

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

ALBUMS,

PURSES,

Writing Desks,

PORTFOLIOS,

GRATES!

GRATES!! GRATES!!!

PARLOR GRATES,

Bed-Room Grates,

SITTING-ROOM GRATES.

PLATED WARE,

CHAMBER SETTS,

Umbrella Stands,

IRON MANTLES,

&c., &c., &c.

All these articles and many more can be
found at

G. C. Kniffin's Stove Store,

Nearly opp. Odd Fellows' Hall,

PARIS, KY.

ROOFING & GUTTERING

Executed at short notice.

November 10, 1865.

A. NEWHOFF, Ag't.

Paris, Dec. 8, 1865.

S. E. TIPTON & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS,

Paris Hotel Building,
Paris, Kentucky

THE senior member of the firm is now East,
on Nov. 1st, we will open a

Gents' Furnishing Store,

Cutting Department

Of our establishment is in charge of a veteran
Cutter—Mr. SAMUEL E. TIPTON—who has
been in the business for 20 years. The experience
and known capability of Mr. T. is enough to as-
sure our friends that all work ordered at the
Store, will be up in the highest style of the Tail-
or's art. A select stock of

CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING

And a choice line of Gentlemen's Furnishing
Goods, always on hand.

SAMUEL E. TIPTON & CO.

Oct. 30-65.

NEW GOODS

—AT—

W. W. MASSIE'S.

NEW

DRESS GOODS,

French Merinos,
French Poplins,
Irish Poplins,
Wool Plaids,
Bombazines,
Alpacas, &c., &c.

ELEGANT DRESS SILKS.

Ladies',
Gentlemen's,
and Children's

UNDER-WEAR.

Cloaks and Shawls,
IN NEWEST STYLE

GENTS'
TRAVELING SHAWLS!

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

NOTIONS.

All the Newest Paris Nov-
elties.

We would call particular attention to our com-
plete stock of French Work.

Paris, Sept. 22, '65.

W. W. MASSIE

STOVES! STOVES!

STOVES!

Cooking Stoves,

Dining-Room Stoves,

Parlor Cook Stoves,

Bed-Room Stoves,

SITTING-ROOM STOVES.

GRATES!

GRATES!! GRATES!!!

PARLOR GRATES,

Bed-Room Grates,

SITTING-ROOM GRATES.

TIN-WARE

Of Every Description;

Fire Setts,

COAL SCUTTLES,

CAKE BOXES,

JAPANNED WARE,

PLATED WARE,

CHAMBER SETTS,

Umbrella Stands,

IRON MANTLES,

&c., &c., &c.

All these articles and many more can be
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G. C. Kniffin's Stove Store,

Nearly opp. Odd Fellows' Hall,

PARIS, KY.

ROOFING & GUTTERING

Executed at short notice.

November 10, 1865.

A. NEWHOFF, Ag't.

Paris, Dec. 8, 1865.

NELSON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

4th & Vine Streets,
Opposite the Post Office,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

THIS Institution is conducted on the principle
of a business community in which each stu-
dent acts the part of Merchant, Clerk,
and Book-keeper. The transactions are nei-
ther fictitious nor fixed, each Merchant, Clerk,
&c., being perfectly free to arrange his terms of
sale, purchase, &c. In this way no two students
do precisely the same thing, and all are prepared
for the various departments of business, requiring
situations easy of attainment.

The instruction is entirely practical.

For particulars address the College.

JOHN HANCOCK,
Superintendent.

November 24-1m.

Diaries,

FOR 1866, for sale at the

PARIS BOOK STORE.

To the Ladies!

MRS. B. D. PORTER has removed to the
Bourbon House—Room 38. All those
wishing Dresses made, Cloaks, and something nice
for their children, will give her a call. She will
also furnish cloak and dress trimmings.
Paris, Nov. 24-1m.

THE LAST THING NEW,

IS THE

SPLENDID STOCK

—OF—

Hats, Caps,

Furnishing Goods,

Trunks, Valises, &c.,

To be seen at the establishment of

J. P. BASHFORD & CO.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

LADIES' FURS,

THE WESTERN CITIZEN

The Liberty line that gives the flow'r
Of Liberty's life to the nation and perfume,
And we are made without it—COWPER

PARIS, KENTUCKY,
FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 15, 1865.

We publish to-day, the President's Message, to the exclusion of nearly all other reading matter. It is a very able document and will be read with great interest. It meets with very general approval, and it is stated as a fact, that of four hundred editorials received at the White House, ninety-nine per cent. endorse its sentiments. It is even said, that Jeff. Davis has characterized it in the general, as a wise and good document.

The Virginia and Tennessee delegations remain at Washington together with a part of the North Carolina Representatives. Nearly all the other Southern members elect have gone home. It is now thought that the Representatives from the State of Tennessee will be admitted to their seats at an early day. The President it is understood, has taken strong ground in favor of their admission with his friends in Congress. The other States will remain out in the cold, until a general decision has been arrived at, by Congress.

The Hon. Gerrit Davis offered in the U. S. Senate, a resolution declaring that whereas there no longer exists armed rebellion or public danger, therefore the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is restored in every State of the Union. Mr. Davis said he did not intend in the above say opposition to the President. He, and the people of Kentucky, intended to support President Johnson in so far as he did what they believed to be right; but this was a question of principle which demanded a frank and respectful opposition. The resolution was then referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Both House of our Legislature have passed an act, to repeal the Expiation law, by decisive majorities.

The Legislature has fixed upon the 25th of next month, for the election of a U. S. Senator, in the place of Mr. Davis, whose term will expire on the 4th of March 1867.

Governor Bramlette, on Monday last, sent a message to the Kentucky Legislature, recommending that all State indicted against citizens for treason be dismissed, and that the law to confine them in the Penitentiary be repealed. He argues that the General Government takes cognizance of their crimes, and tries or pardons as it sees fit.

Maj. Gen. Palmer, since in command of Kentucky, has wielded his authority with an iron hand. He has made "a law unto himself" and when it suited his purpose, disregarded all law, State and National, that interfered with his abolitionism. Though martial law has ceased to exist in the State, he still attempts to dictate to our people. He issued on Thanksgiving day, we suppose by the way of digesting a big dinner, a proclamation, announcing the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment and advising the negroes, to seek redress through the Courts for any breach of their rights, &c. The General had just as much right to issue such an order as Fred. Douglass would have. An act of Congress, approved April 20th, 1818, expressly provides for the case, and makes it the duty of the Secretary of State, as soon as he is officially notified of the adoption of any amendment to the Constitution, by the requisite number of States, "forthwith to cause said amendment to be published in said newspapers authorized to promulgate the laws, with his certificate, specifying the States by which the same may have been adopted, and that the same has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States."

Official information has been received, it is stated, at Washington, that twenty six States have adopted the amendment, and as soon as the requisite number furnish official notifications, we doubt not, it will give Mr. Seward great pleasure, to publish its ratification according to law.

Four Southern States—South Carolina, North Carolina, Alabama and Georgia—have ratified the Amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery, making twenty-eight States that have done it.

In the Jefferson Circuit Court, in the case of the Commonwealth against General Palmer, for aiding a slave to escape, Judge Johnson dismissed the indictment of the ground that the requisite number of States had adopted the Constitutional Amendment before the indictment; therefore, all criminal, and penal acts of the Kentucky Legislature relating to slavery were of no effect.

The House has passed a bill, introduced by our Representative, R. T. Davis, to amend the charter of our little city.

The Mt. Sterling Sentinel, of Friday last, says:—
We understand that some of our leading citizens are discussing the project of a Railroad from this place to Paris. As there is no likelihood of work ever being resumed on the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, we think the people ought to take hold of this matter in earnest, and put the work through at once.

Gen. J. T. Croxton, of our city, has resigned his commission, which was accepted, to take effect on the 22nd inst.

Maj. S. M. Hibler has purchased the farm of Mr. Thos. D. Carr, 7 miles from Lexington, on the Richmond pike, containing 280 acres for \$25,000.

Two notorious Kentucky guerrillas, One-armed Berry and King White, have been captured by a cavalry force, and were taken to Louisville on Sunday last. Berry was found in bed, suffering from a wound received in a recent attempt to rob a man in Bloomfield. The prisoners will soon be tried by a military commission.

The transportation of Stock over the Kentucky Central Railroad, from Paris to Covington from the 1st inst., to the 7th:—Cattle, 810; Sheep, 550; Hogs, 2,050. From the 8th inst., to yesterday morning:—Cattle, 915; Sheep, 400; Hogs, 3,200; Live Turkeys, 1,000.

Winter has come in earnest. Up to a few days we have had remarkably pleasant weather, but on Wednesday we had enough to fall to cover the ground, and on yesterday morning at sunrise, the thermometer stood at 9 degrees, and boys were skating on small ponds, during the morning.

Don't fail to read Paton's advertisement. He has something to say to all town folks.

In seven advertisements, Short announces additional supplies to his stock of Family Groceries.

Amende Bros. & Co., advertise a handsome assortment of Toys, Notions, and Fancy Goods, for Holiday presents. Give him a call.

Mr. O. Edwards' farm was not sold, as stated in our paper some weeks ago—but is still offered at private sale. See advertisement.

Christmas ain't Christmas without candies, cakes, fruits, nuts, &c. So go to Gnadinger's and lay in a supply, of which he has an abundance and that which is good.

The telegraph office has been removed to the Freight office, K. C. R. R. where Mr. Erringer will be happy to wait on his friends in the telegraph line.

CATTLE MARKETS.
New York, December, 28.
DEER CATTLE—First quality, \$18.00; 2nd, \$16.00; 3rd, \$14.00; 4th, \$12.00; 5th, \$10.00; 6th, \$8.00; 7th, \$6.00; 8th, \$4.00; 9th, \$2.00; 10th, \$1.00.

The market for Bees was heavy and rather lower, except for strictly prime and fancy size. Of the latter, but few were offered, but plenty are promised for the next two weeks, for Christmas and New Year's. Prime Cattle sold at \$18.00; 2nd, \$16.00; 3rd, \$14.00; 4th, \$12.00; 5th, \$10.00; 6th, \$8.00; 7th, \$6.00; 8th, \$4.00; 9th, \$2.00; 10th, \$1.00.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 13.
CATTLE—The receipts of Cattle have been light and the market is correspondingly dull. But the inquiry from packers and shippers have been only moderate. We now quote common to first quality at \$3.50 to \$5.00 per cwt. gross, which is an advance of 25c since last week.

HOGS—The market for Hogs has been dull, and prices have been advanced from day to day until now they are \$1.75 per cental, lower than last week. At the close the rates generally prevailing were \$7.50 to \$8.00 per cwt. gross, with further downward tendency, and increased receipts. The best rates offered for delivery next week or the week after, was \$9.00.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 13.
The Hog market had more nerve during the early part of the day, but it did not retain it in much force. No concessions in prices, however are made—\$10.00 seems to represent fairly the buying range, for net weights. Gross weights are counted at \$2.25.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 13.
Prime old Red Wheat, \$1.75—new \$1.40.
New Corn in ear, 40c.
Prime Rye, 75c.
Whisky, sold at \$2.25.

At a called meeting of Benevolent Lodge, No. 58, F. A. M., the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

It has pleased the all-wise Providence to take from our midst our beloved brother, Charles P. Talbot, by which insupportable dispensation of Divine Wisdom and Goodness, this Lodge is called to mourn the loss of a brother pre-eminent in worth and usefulness, and the community of a good neighbor.

Cut down at the meridian of his life, the general we have been stricken with sorrow. Amiable in his disposition, benevolent and kind in his nature, he was respected and beloved by all who knew him. He was a kind and an affectionate husband, a tender parent, a gentle neighbor, a true friend, and a worthy member of God's noble man, "an honest man." Therefore

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the family and relations of the deceased, in the bereavement which they are called upon to sustain.

Resolved, That in token of respect for our deceased brother, that our Lodge and emblem be prominently displayed for the next thirty days, and wear the usual badge for the same length of time.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and that the Secretary hand a copy of this friendly notice of our deceased brother, and also, that he cause them to be printed in the Western Citizen.

ROBT. SOPER,
JOHN C. KELLER,
REUBEN CAVENDER,
Committee.

On Saturday morning, at 6 o'clock, after a long and painful illness, of Thos. M. Montgomery, aged 27 years, a native of Bourbon county, Ky., and for the last five years a resident of New Orleans, La.

It will have given a large circle of strongly attached and affectionate friends, and acquaintances deep sorrow to see announced the death of our estimable fellow-citizen, Mr. Robert T. Montgomery, of the firm of R. M. Montgomery & Bros. Though the attack on his health, has been such for a long time as to have rendered it seemingly probable that his life could not be protracted for many years, yet, as usual, has been all his social qualities, which, for a long time, he has been remembered by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He will be much missed in the circles in the community in which he was so well known. His funeral takes place to-day at half past 3 o'clock P. M.

Last evening all that was mortal of Robert T. Montgomery was placed in the undertow house appointed for all living. The funeral train started from the residence of the deceased on Rampart street. It was very long, and among the mourners we noticed the two brothers, Richard M. and Benjamin Montgomery, and a host of friends and acquaintances. They met to pay a last tribute of respect to one whose soul had set while it was yet mid-day, and they parted, deeply impressed by the solemnities of the occasion. The discourse by the Rev. Mr. Carpenter, both at the house, and at the Washington Cemetery, was couched in pertinent and timely allusions. He expounded the truth and beauty of the Christian religion, and showed how the sinking of the sun, which is the end of a day's life, may be made glorious by the prophecy of a golden morning. The deceased was attended

during his last, lingering illness by his friend, Dr. Berthelot, but his ailment (consumption) was beyond the physician's skill, and after its course was run he sank quietly into the arms of Death. We sincerely sympathize with his esteemed brothers and relatives elsewhere in their affliction.

[From the N. O. Picayune.]
The announcement which we elsewhere make of the death of the younger of the Brothers Montgomery, (Robert T.) so well and so usefully known to our business community, will be read with pain by a very large circle of acquaintances. The deceased was quite young, and had not been many years among us, but his kindly and sympathetic nature had endeared him to all. For a long time past he had been a prey to the insidious of the inevitable destroyer, and though every conceivable effort was made to counteract them, he has fallen at last happily relieved from his suffering.

Died of Typhoid Pneumonia, on Thursday, the 7th inst., Mr. CHARLES P. TALBOT, a native of Bourbon county, in the 51st year of his age.

He was the fifth son of the late Nicholas Talbot, Esq., and Anna Kennedy, from whom their son felt a good name had descended and covered him as with a mantle, and which he was ever careful to preserve. In early manhood he was married to Miss Rebecca Ashurst, the loved and idol of his youth. But she was soon taken from him for the grave; after which he lived in comparative seclusion at his humble home, (but for which he frequently expressed gratitude to the giver of all good,) making books and establishing principles that should cover the whole earth. The following national hymn is an invocation which by him was daily breathed:—

In all the domestic relations of life he was moved by the most tender emotions, and obeyed with strict fidelity their sacred obligations. As a citizen he was the adherent of measures that he thought most conducive to the public good. He had a sacred veneration for our government and its founders for he believed it ordained of God; they had instilled in him the principles that should cover the whole earth. The following national hymn is an invocation which by him was daily breathed:—

My country! 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing:
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the pilgrim's pride;
From every mountain side,
Let freedom ring:
My native country, thee,
Land of the noble free,
Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills;
My heart with rapture thrills,
Like that above.
Our fathers' God! to thee,
Author of Liberty!
To thee we sing:
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by thy powers,
Great God, our King!

During his late illness he said that he knew in whom he had trusted for the last 30 years, and that he would not now forsake him. He was not a member of any church, but he was one with a pure heart, who had not lifted up his heart to vanity nor sworn deceitfully. His body has been returned whence it came. But his spirit, where is it? In spite of creeds, there are many acquaintances, who can but hope for him a happy future existence. Deprived of such hope, those recently connected with him by holy and kindred ties instead of rejoicing in the bright hopes of immortality, and a happy reunion of friends, would pray that the dark shadow of the grave would forever rest upon them. But thank God it has been removed. His errors will be forgiven, his virtues admired and his memory cherished by his friends.

THANKFUL for past favors, I take pleasure in informing my customers, and the public generally, that I now have on hand a complete assortment of
CONFECTIONERIES!
Of every description, for the
Christmas Holidays.
I would respectfully say, that I manufacture my own Candies, which are in every respect far superior to any brought on. A finer assortment of
LARGE CAKES
Has never before been offered in this market. Weddings and Parties supplied in the best and most fashionable style at short notice.
APPLES
By the barrel or by the small quantity.
Believing that I will be able to supply the wants and to give entire satisfaction to the community, I respectfully solicit a liberal share of their patronage.
JOHN GNADINGER.
Dec 15-1f.

TOYS, NOTIONS,
FANCY GOODS, &c.
We would announce to the citizens of Paris and surrounding country, that our stock of
**TOYS, NOTIONS,
AND
FANCY GOODS,**
is now complete. Our articles are all new, none are old stock; we bought them only a few weeks ago. Persons wishing to purchase
GIFTS
For their little ones, or friends, or sweethearts will do well to give us a call as we have determined to sell, not for cost, but at a small profit only. We also have a fine lot of
**FRENCH & FANCY CANDIES,
NUTS,
FIGS, RAISINS,
AND
Fire Works,**
All of which you can buy of us lower than they can be bought anywhere else. Our
CANNED FRUIT
is of a superior quality, and we will sell them at the following rates:
Fresh Peaches, quart cans, 50 cents.
Strawberries, " 50 "
Pine Apples, " 50 "
Sardines, in whole cans, 60 "
" half " 30 "
AMENDE BROS. & CO.
Paris, Dec 15, 1865.

Dr. Lyle's Estate!
PERSONS who bought property at the sale of his estate, are notified that their notes are due on the 15th of this month, and have been left at the Paris Deposit Bank, for payment.
JAS. HALL, Adm'r.
Dec 15-2w.

City Tax Notice.
ALL persons owing City Taxes are hereby notified to call at the Marshal's Office, and settle.
Office at the Adams Express Office.
H. T. PATON, Marshal.
Paris, Dec 15-2w.

THE WAR IS OVER,
AND "war prices" must come down, or the "people will be put to bed hungry. Call and see my new stock of
FAMILY GROCERIES;
Next door to the Northern Bank,
PARIS, KY.
JAMES SHORT.
Dec 15, 1865-3w.

**FRESH FAMILY FLOUR,
JUST RECEIVED
FROM THE BEST MILLS**
At the River, and for sale by
JAMES SHORT.
Dec 15-3w.

**FRESH
BALTIMORE OYSTERS,**
Received Daily, for
FAMILY USE,
And for sale by
JAS. SHORT.
Dec 15-3w.

**PURE PEACH
AND
APPLE BRANDY,**
AND all other liquors for Medical use, for sale by
JAS. SHORT.
Dec 15-3w.

**Sands' and Walker's
ALE & PORTER!**
Bottled for family use, and for sale by
JAS. SHORT.
Dec 15-3w.

APPLES
BY THE
BARREL OR RETAIL,
For sale by
JAS. SHORT.
Dec 15-3w.

Buckwheat Flour
AND
Dried Fruit,
For sale at
**JAMES SHORT'S
New Family Grocery.**
Dec 15-3w.

Farm for Sale.
I STILL offer my farm of about 210 Acres of first-rate land, with good improvements, for sale privately.
O. EDWARDS.
Bourbon Co., Dec 15-1f.

New Advertisements.
FIRE.
Insure Your Property.
THE COMPANIES I REPRESENT HAVE
\$20,000,000!!
To Secure Your Property
Against
Loss or Damage by Fire.
I CAN FURNISH YOU
WITH PERMANENT INSURANCE!
That will never need renewal.
H. M. RUCKER,
Paris, Dec 15-1f.

CONFECTIONERY
AND
FRUIT STORE!
MAIN STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Paris Hotel,
PARIS, KY.
THANKFUL for past favors, I take pleasure in informing my customers, and the public generally, that I now have on hand a complete assortment of
CONFECTIONERIES!
Of every description, for the
Christmas Holidays.
I would respectfully say, that I manufacture my own Candies, which are in every respect far superior to any brought on. A finer assortment of
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Has never before been offered in this market. Weddings and Parties supplied in the best and most fashionable style at short notice.
APPLES
By the barrel or by the small quantity.
Believing that I will be able to supply the wants and to give entire satisfaction to the community, I respectfully solicit a liberal share of their patronage.
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Dec 15-1f.

SALE OF
8 ACRES OF LAND.
Bourbon Circuit Court.
B. F. Talbott's Adm'r, against B. F. Talbott's Widow, &c.—Petition for settlement of Estate and Sale.
PURSUANT to judgment of the Bourbon Circuit Court in this case, I will, on the next County Court day, on the
1st day of January, 1866,
At the Court House door in Paris, expose to sale at public auction to the highest bidder, a tract of
8 ACRES OF LAND,
In the vicinity of the Town of Millersburg, in Bourbon County, purchased from A. J. Talbott by B. F. Talbott, and owned by him at the time of his death.

Terms of Sale.
A credit for six months with interest from date. Bond with approved security, payable to me as Master Commissioner.
THO. P. SMITH, Mas. Com'r.
Dec 15-3w.

Farm for Sale!
I WILL sell at public auction on the first Monday in February next, on the premises, if not sold previously at private sale, the farm on which I reside. The farm lies on the Georgetown Pike, 6 miles from Frankfort, and 12 from Georgetown. It contains
218 ACRES.
The dwelling is a large brick and all the improvements are good. The land is of first rate quality and in a fine state of cultivation. Persons desiring to purchase a farm in the Blue Grass region of Kentucky, are invited to examine this.
On the day of sale mentioned above I will sell all my farming utensils, stock, &c. &c.
T. J. FORD.
Dec 15-3w.

REWARD!
For Horse and Thief, or \$150 for the Horse.
Paris Citizen insert twice, and send bill to Yeoman office.
Dec 15-3w.

Letters Remaining Unclaimed
In the Post Office at Paris, State of Kentucky, Dec 6, 1865.
To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call "advised letters," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.
If not called for within one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.
"Free Delivery" of letters by carriers, at the residences of owners may be secured by observing the following rules:
"1st. Draw letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the Post Office and State.
"2d. Head letters with the writers' Post Office and State, street and number, sign their plainly with full name and request that answers be directed accordingly.
"3d. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the left-hand corner, with the word "transient."
"4th. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.
"5th. A REQUESTER for the return of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writers' name, post office and State, on the left-hand end of the envelope. On the face side, will be complied with at the usual pre-paid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer—Sec. 25, Law of 1863.

SALE
OF
BOURBON LAND.
Nathan Corbin, Guardian of Thomas M. Corbin—Petition for sale of Land.
PURSUANT to judgment of the Bourbon Circuit Court, I will, on
Monday, January 1st, 1866,
County Court day, at the Court House door in Paris, Bourbon county, Ky., expose to sale at public auction to the highest bidder, a tract of
16 ACRES,
1 Road, and 35 Acres of Land, the property of said Thos. M. Corbin, part of the tract of which Thos. McClintock, died, seized and possessed, situate in said County, on the waters of Hinkinson, about 2 1/2 or 3 miles from Russell's Mills.

Terms of Sale.
Two equal payments—one-half in six, and the balance in 12 months from day of sale, to bear interest from date. Bonds with good security payable to me as Master Commissioner, having the force of a judgment will be required of the purchaser.
THO. P. SMITH,
Mas. Com'r.
Dec 15-3w.

HOUSE AND LOT
In Millersburg for Sale.
ON SATURDAY, THE 30TH OF DECEMBER, 1865, I will sell my House and Lot in Millersburg. It is
Nice Brick Cottage,
Containing 6 good rooms, and was formerly owned by Rev. T. P. C. Sherman.
Terms of sale made known on the day of sale.
SAMUEL F. MARTIN.
Dec 15-3w.

New Advertisements.
Notice.
I HEREBY forward all persons from buying or selling any coming in possession of a note held by John W. Clay, against me, as I will certainly not pay it, as I do not consider it justly obtained.
Dec 15 1865.
J. M. BATTERTON.

STRAYED OR STOLEN
FROM the pasture adjoining Mr. Wm. Parker, on the night of the 29th or 30th of November,
2 Mares and 2 Colts.
One a Bay Mare, about 10 years old, nearly 16 hands high, shod all round, and is in fact the other Mare is black, 3 years old, nearly 16 hands high, and shod all round. One Colt is a dark Bay, about 20 months old; the other Colt is a Bay, and about 8 months old.
A liberal reward will be given for all or any of the above stock.
JAMES MCKENZIE,
2nd toll-gate from Paris, on Mayersville pike.
Dec 15-3w.

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Dec 15-3w.

REWARD!
For Horse and Thief, or \$150 for the Horse.
Paris Citizen insert twice, and send bill to Yeoman office.
Dec 15-3w.

Letters Remaining Unclaimed
In the Post Office at Paris, State of Kentucky, Dec 6, 1865.
To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call "advised letters," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.
If not called for within one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.
"Free Delivery" of letters by carriers, at the residences of owners may be secured by observing the following rules:
"1st. Draw letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the Post Office and State.
"2d. Head letters with the writers' Post Office and State, street and number, sign their plainly with full name and request that answers be directed accordingly.
"3d. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the left-hand corner, with the word "transient."
"4th. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.
"5th. A REQUESTER for the return of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writers' name, post office and State, on the left-hand end of the envelope. On the face side, will be complied with at the usual pre-paid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer—Sec. 25, Law of 1863.

SALE
OF
BOURBON LAND.
Nathan Corbin, Guardian of Thomas M. Corbin—Petition for sale of Land.
PURSUANT to judgment of the Bourbon Circuit Court, I will, on
Monday, January 1st, 1866,
County Court day, at the Court House door in Paris, Bourbon county, Ky., expose to sale at public auction to the highest bidder, a tract of
16 ACRES,
1 Road, and 35 Acres of Land, the property of said Thos. M. Corbin, part of the tract of which Thos. McClintock, died, seized and possessed, situate in said County, on the waters of Hinkinson, about 2 1/2 or 3 miles from Russell's Mills.

Terms of Sale.
Two equal payments—one-half in six, and the balance in 12 months from day of sale, to bear interest from date. Bonds with good security payable to me as Master Commissioner, having the force

